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November 3, 1995

To: Gary Bustamente
Gypsy Moth Coordinator for the Monongahela NF
From: Dave Curry
Subject: Results of Post-spray surveys

In May of 1995, seventeen areas of the Monongahela National Forest comprising approximately 15,171 acres, were treated to reduce gypsy moth populations. The spray blocks were scattered over three districts, but the bulk of the project was concentrated around the Cheat District and Parsons in general.

Gypsy moth egg mass surveys of the treatment areas are now complete. See table below.

SB no.	Comp no.	Surveys	Total EM	Average	EM/ac
Cheat Ranger District					
101	11	15	5	*	
102	12	5	0	*	
103	14	16	11	*	
104	15	10	15	1.5	60
105	20	9	5	*	
106	29/30	20	23	1.2	48
107	31	12	4	*	
108	32	17	33	1.9	76
109	34	15	9	*	
110	33	18	66	3.7	148
111	13	2	0	*	
112	13	7	10	1.4	56
113	30	7	45	6.4	256
Greenbrier Ranger District					
301	110	12	2	*	
Potomac Ranger District					
501	59	9	0	*	
502	58	5	0	*	
503	66	12	14	1.2	48

The SB column denotes the spray block number followed by the timber compartment where it is found. Column 3 lists the total number of sites surveyed followed by total egg masses found.

Column 5, Average, is the result of total EM divided by Surveys sites. Averages of less than one are indicated by *.

EM/ac. is the product of the Average times 40. Since all survey sites were 1/40th of an acre (or slightly over 1000 sq. feet), the average number of egg masses per site multiplied by 40 equals egg masses per acre. For perspective, we know that populations of 500 EM/ac. will probably cause noticeable defoliation (30-60%) and populations of 1000 EM/ac. or more could cause complete defoliation and growth loss.

Pre-spray surveys completed in fall 1994 indicated population levels from 750 to 8000 EM/ac. in the treatment areas. Recently completed post spray surveys indicate that populations in all treatment areas have been reduced below defoliating levels.

All spray blocks on the Potomac RD (501-503) were treated with the GM virus, Gypchek (NPV). All treatments on Cheat RD and Greenbrier RD consisted of either one or two treatments of BTK.

It should also be noted that no defoliation was found in any of the treatment blocks either from the air or from ground observation.

cc Robert Acciavatti
cc Rod Whiteman